

## **§ 213.14**

## **22 CFR Ch. II (4–1–14 Edition)**

### **§ 213.14 Contracting for collection services.**

USAID has entered into a cross-servicing agreement with the Financial Management Service (FMS) of the Department of Treasury. FMS is authorized to take all appropriate action to enforce collection of accounts referred to FMS in accordance with applicable statutory and regulatory requirements. The FMS fee ranges from 3% to 18% of the funds collected and will be collected from the debtor along with the original amount of the indebtedness. After referral, FMS will be solely responsible for the maintenance of the delinquent debtor records in its possessions and for ensuring that accounts are updated as necessary. In the event that a referred debtor disputes the validity of the debt or any terms and conditions related to any debt not reduced to judgment, FMS may return the disputed debt to USAID for its determination of debt validity. FMS may take any of the following collection actions on USAID's behalf:

- (a) Send demand letters on U. S. Treasury letterhead and telephone debtors;
- (b) Refer accounts to credit bureaus;
- (c) Skiptracing;
- (d) Purchase credit reports to assist in the collection effort;
- (e) Refer accounts for offset, including tax refund, Federal employee salary, administrative wage garnishment, and general administrative offset under the Treasury Offset Program.
- (f) Refer accounts to private collection agencies;
- (g) Refer accounts to DOJ for litigation;
- (h) Report written off/discharged debts to IRS on the appropriate Form 1099;
- (i) Take any additional steps necessary to enforce recovery; and
- (j) Terminate collection action, as appropriate.

### **§ 213.15 Use of credit reporting bureaus.**

Delinquent debts owed to USAID are reported to appropriate credit reporting bureaus through the cross-servicing agreement with FMS.

- (a) The following information is provided to the credit reporting bureaus:

- (1) A statement that the claim is valid and is overdue;

- (2) The name, address, taxpayer identification number and any other information necessary to establish the identity of the debtor;

- (3) The amount, status and history of the debt; and

- (4) The program or pertinent activity under which the debt arose.

- (b) Before referring claims to FMS and disclosing debt information to credit reporting bureaus, USAID will have:

- (1) Taken reasonable action to locate the debtor if a current address is not available; and

- (2) If a current address is available, notified the debtor in writing that:

- (i) The designated USAID official has reviewed the claim and has determined that it is valid and overdue;

- (ii) That 90 days after the initial billing or demand letter if the debt is not paid, USAID intends to refer the debt to FMS and disclose to a credit reporting agency the information authorized for disclosure by this subpart; and

- (iii) The debtor can request a complete explanation of the claim, can dispute the information in USAID's records concerning the claim, and can file for an administrative review, waiver or reconsideration of the claim, where applicable.

- (c) Before information is submitted to a credit reporting bureau, USAID will provide a written statement to FMS that all required actions have been taken. Additionally, FMS will, thereafter, ensure that accounts are updated as necessary during the period that FMS holds the account information.

- (d) If a debtor disputes the validity of the debt, the credit reporting bureau will refer the matter to the appropriate USAID official. The credit reporting bureau will exclude the debt from its reports until USAID certifies in writing that the debt is valid.

### **§ 213.16 Use and disclosure of mailing addresses.**

- (a) When attempting to locate a debtor in order to collect or compromise a debt, the CFO may obtain a debtor's current mailing address from the Internal Revenue Service.